

The midst of this political turmoil the

ORIGINAL EAGLE

Does not wish to be forgotten as a candidate for public favor.

Our principles:

Fall and Winter Clothing for Men, Boys and Children at the lowest prices.

Fair weather; nearly stationary temperature.

L schooner, stove-pipe stuck out of the top, behind it a cow, calf and two dogs. "Where is your house?" "H'nt got no house," he said; then he kicked his dog and took a chew of tobacco. "Where do you live?" "Where d' I live? I don't have to live nowhere. I'm marching ahead of civilization, sir. I'm homesteadin'." "Where do you sleep?" "Sleep? I sleep on the government land, drink out of the North Platte, eat jack rabbits and raw wolf. But's gettin' too settled 'round here for me. They say a whole family is coming up the North Platte fifty miles below me. I leave to-morrow. I can't stand the rush."

WHAT WOULD HE DO

There the rush for Clothes and Furnishings and Hats is like the open-

HERETOFORE FOR MANY YEARS, WE ARE MAKING A specially large and attractive display of

BLANKETS,

Controlling in this territory the product of many leading Western and Southern Woolen Mills, places us in position to make closest possible quotations, and, notwithstanding recent unfavorable temperature for Blanket-sales, the relative low figures offered have induced the taking by the trade of quantities in excess of any previous season. We offer as yet, at unchanged prices, "10-4," "11-4," "12-4," and "12-4" White, Scarlet, Blue, Plaid and Stripe Blankets, in all weights; "4," "412." "5," "6," "7" and "8"-lbs. Crib Blankets. Extra Fine Jacquard's, in pink, light blue, pearl, grays, etc. "Infantry," "Cavalry" and "Artillery" Blankets, in medium and fine grades. Special grades, and the entire range of Seymour Woole Co. Blankets. Fine Blankets in Cedar Chests, 2-12 dozen packages, etc., etc. Stocks complete in all departments. Lowest prices always a certainty

(Wholesale Exclusively.)

IF YOU contemplate purchasing BOOTS and SHOES write McKEE & CO., 93 and 95 S. Meridian Street, Indianapolis, for prices, terms, etc. We can fit out a retail store complete upon an hour's notice.

MONUMENT TO ELKS.

Editor Cockerill's Gift to St. Louis Lodge

Dedicated with Impressive Ceremonies.

St. Louis, Oct. 11 .- A monument was

dedicated to-day in Bellefontaine Ceme-

tery to mark the last rest resting place of

all worthy members of St. Louis Lodge, No.

9. Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks,

who desire to sleep their last sleep there,

The statue is the gift of Col. John A.

Cockerill, of the New York Advertiser. It

stands in a circular plot of ground situated

about the center of the cemetery. The

pedestal, which stands about the middle of

the plot, is of granite. The dimensions are

as follows: Base, 10x10; the second stone,

8x6; the third, 4x6, and the top, 5x4. Sur

mounting all this and facing the South,

stands a beautiful elk, which measures

nine feet from the top of the pedestal to

the tip of the elk's antlers, making the

Assisting in the ceremony were delega-

tions from many cities in the country.

There were representatives from Chicago,

Cincinnati, Kansas City, Sedalia, Hanni-bal, Hot Springs, Springfield, O.; Dallas, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Reading, Pa.; New Or-

leans, Indianapolis, Evansville, Philadel-phia, Rockford, Ill., and other cities. The

dedicatory exercises were impressive. They

commenced with music by Gilmore's Band

after which came the introductory address

by Judge Thomas J. Portis, in the absence

of Gov. D. B. Francis, who was unable to

be present. "How Sleep the Brave" was

rendered by a local quartet, and then the

presentation of the monument to the St.

Louis lodge was made by Col. John A. Cockerill. The band followed with the

well-known hymn, "Nearer, my God, to Thee," at the conclusion of which Exalted

Ruler Charles F. Joy accepted the monu-ment and statue on behalf of St. Louis

The quartet sang Cardinal Newmans

"Lead, Kindly Llight," and then were be-

gun the ceremonies of dedication. They

and the placing of wreaths of flowers by

four officers of the order at the north, south,

east and west corners of the base of the

monument. In the center of each wreath

on a back-ground of white carnations were

in raised letters the words, "Carity. Justice,

Brotherly Love and Fidelity." Subsequent

to the placing of the wreaths, District Deputy Exalted Grant Ruler Norton ac-

cepted the monument for the Grand Lodge.

in accordance with the ritual of the order.

Eloise Ware, the little six-year-old-

daughter of Colonel Ware, then pulled the

cord which caused the stars and strips to

fall from the statue and reveal it to view

of those assembled. All present joined in singing, "Auld Lang Syne," led by the

band; the benediction was pronounced by

the district deputy exalted grand ruler

"SOO" CANAL BLOCKED.

Barge Loaded with Grain Sent to the Bottom

by a Collision-Costly Accident.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Oct. 11 .- The

steam barge Susan E. Peck passed here

down-bound at 9:15 yesterday morning.

loaded with sixty thousand bushels of

wheat, from Duluth to Buffalo. When

passing through St. George flats at the

elbow near the Can buoy, she came into

collision with the schooner George W.

Adams, up-bound, in tow of the steam

barge Aurora. The Adams struck her on

the starboard bow and dashed her stern in

She sunk immediately after the collision,

her decks going under water. All her crew

were saved. The Adams received consider-

able injury, but it was all above the water

line, and she can proceed with temporary

repairs. The Peck lies directly across

the canal, her stern resting on one

bank and her bow on the other.

The greatest depth of water

on either side of her is five feet on the star-

board side. This is a most serious delay to

navigation, as no craft can pass up or down

to Lake Superior until there is a channel

dredged around her. It will require six

hundred to seven hundred feet of channel

sixty or seventy feet wide. It will be over

a week before navigation can resume its

regular run. The Peck is valued at \$165,-

000, and is owned by Captain John Green,

The blockade at this season of the year

is of unusual importance on account of the

immense amount of grain to be carried

from the Northwest. The most expeditions

way to keep commerce open between the

great lakes would be to use dynamite and

blow the Peck to pieces. This could proba-

bly be done in less than a week. Govern-ment Enginer Wheeler completed arrange-

ments last night to send the Dunbar fleet of dredges to the blockade in Lake George.

They will work two dredges at each end,

and by close calculation can open a chan-

nel in six or seven days.

and the ceremonies were at an end.

whole eighteen feet in height.

Chicago & St. Louis. BIG Chicago & St. Louis. BIG TE.

Lexington, Ky., and return.

The "Big 4" company will sell tickets on October 14 to Lexington, Ky, and return, on account of the great race between Allerton and Nancy Hanks, at one fare for the round trip, tickets good to return

Home-Seekers' Excusion.

To points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and Tennes-

The "Big 4" company will sell at one lowest firstclass fare for the round trip, good to return for

For information as to the exact points, time and other particulars, call at "Big 4" offices: No. 1 East Washington street, No. 138 South Illinois street, Massachusetts-avenue and Union Stations.

H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

Cheap Excursions South ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14,

\$5.70 to Lexington, Ky., and Return NANCY HANKS AND ALLERTON Which takes place Oct. 15.

\$19.05 to Greensboro, N. C., and Return, Account North Carolina State Fair. On above date we will also sell tickets at

ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP. - To points in

Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

For further information call at City Ticket-office corner Illinois street and Kentucky ave., 134 Sou H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

THE DAILY

Furnishes ALL the NEWS-Local, Domestic and Foreign; complete and accurate market reports; a State news service that coversall important events, and a generous supply of mis-cellaneous information for general readers. Its columns both news and advertising, are free from indecent or objectionable matter, and the paper is liked best by those who have known it longest. Give it a trial. It will cost you

15

Cents a Week,

And for 5 cents additional you will receive the SUNDAY JOURNAL, which contains MORE and BETTER READING MATTER than any other paper printed in Indiana.

It Is Now Grandpa Flower.

T SAW a professional homesteader in Nebraska, standing by a prairie

ing of a new gold field or the majestic rush of falling waters.

SUNDAY PRIZE-FIGHT.

Bob Ferguson Bested by Pat Killen in a Contest Marked by Unfair Work.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11 .- Eight cars filled with Sabbath-breakers made a journey on the Wisconsin Central road to a convenient spot and there indulged in a prize-fight this morning. The contest was managed by Louis Houseman and the principals to the affair were Pat Killen, of St. Paul, and Bob Ferguson, of Chicago, the former weighing 195 and the latter 198 pounds. Both men were in the pink of condition and fought for their lives while it lasted. The stakes were driven on the turf and the ropes stretched at the break of day. Marquis of Queensbury rules governed, and the gloves

used were frail attairs. Time was called about 8 o'clock and the men proceeded to do battle. Killen, after sparring about two minutes, landed heavily on Ferguson's short ribs; the latter returned the compliment with a terrible blow in Killen's nose, and thus the fighting continued until the end of the sixth round when Killen, with several upper cuts and straight right-handers, finished his man. The feature of the fight was the continuous fouling by Killen, who seemed determined to do his man by fair means or foul, his tactics being butting, choking and elbow work. Ferguson seeing what his opponent was up to, commenced to deliver severe body blows whenever the men clinched, but as both men persisted in this unfair work, the referee permitted the night to go on. It may be characterized as a slugging match, with Killen being the most scientific and Ferguson the hardest hitter. Killen wins the heavy-weight championship of the Northwest, a purse of \$1,000 and 75 per cent, of the gate receipts.

BOODLE AGAINST PRINCIPLE.

Louisiana in the Throes of a Hot Campaign in Which a Lottery's Life Is at Stake.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11 .- "One of the hottest campaigns known in the history of the State is on in Louisiana." The speaker was A. M. Cook, of New Orleans, vicepresident and general manager of the Louisiana, New Orleans & Texas railroad. Mr. Cook was at the Palmer House to-day on his way to attend, as a delegate, the convention of the Western Waterway Association, which convenes on the 15th at

"Yes, it's a hot fight and no mistake," he continued." "The issue, of course, is in regard to the Louisiana lottery. They want a renewal of the charter for twentylive years and to pay the State \$1,250,000 i year for the privilege where they have heretofore paid about \$40,000. It can hardly be called a fight between the two parties; partisanship and party affiliations have been forgotten. You can find Democrats for and against and Republicans for and against lottery. The lottery people realize, of course, that it is a fight to the death and are using barrels of money."
"What do you think will be the out-

"It is impossible even to give a good guess. I never saw a contest where the adherents of both sides are so evenly divided. Whoever wins the victory will have only a few votes to spare. It's boodle against principle and so far it's nip and tuck which will win."

Prison-Reform Congress.

PHTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 11 .- The twenty-first anopened yesterday evening in Carnegle Hall, Al egheny. The delegates numbered about 250. After an organ prelude, the chairman of the reception committee introduced Bishop Whitehead, who delivered the opening prayer, Mr. Warner then announced that Governor Pattison, who was to receive the delegates on behalf of the State, had been unavoidably delayed by business, but that he would be ably represented by Adjutant-general McClelland. The latter welcomed the delegates in a short speech, and was followed by Mayor Gourlay in behalf of the city. The president of the association, ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, was then introduced and delivered his annual address.

Our Fleet in Chinese Waters. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10,-Capt. M. L. Johnson United States navy, who was detached from the command of the Monocacy at the China station ately, arrived to-day on the steamer City of Pekin. "On Sept. 23," said he, "the flag-ship of the China squadron was changed from the Monocacy to the Charleston, and Admiral Belknap took up his quarters on the latter man-ofwar. The Monocacy went on dry-dock at Yokohama for repairs, after which she expected to sail for Shanghai. Up to ten days before the Pekin sailed everything was reported quiet in the northern districts of China. Still there is an unsettled feeling in those districts, and trouble is likely to break out afresh at any time." Commander Johnson will proceed to Washington for

Fast Time by a Steam Yacht, NEW YORK, Oct. 11 .- W. B. Heart's steam yacht Vamoose gave an exhibition of her speed resterday on Long Island sound, off the house of the American Yacht Club, at Milton point. She steamed over a mile course four times, the first and third miles being against wind and tide, the second and fourth with it. The time taken was: First mile, 2 minutes 50 seconds; second mile, 2 minutes 30 seconds; third mile, 2 minutes 30 seconds, and the fourth and last mile, 2 minutes 35 seconds. Her steering gear broke down during a spurt, with a good pressure of steam on. The Vamoose returned to New York with special gear attached to the rudder-head.

The Cracks to Go at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tonn., Oct. 11.-The programme or the inaugural meeting of the new Cumberand Park Association, which begins Tuesday, he 20th inst., was issued to-day. About \$30,000 is offered in stakes and purses. During the week Hal Pointer (2:09%) and Direct (2:06) will pace for a purse of \$2,500. Nancy Hanks will en-deavor to wipe out Maud S.'s record of 2:08% on the fourth day, and Monbars will go against the two-year-old trotting record during the week. The track and appointments are new, and said to be as fine as any in the land. Hal Pointer arrived here this morning from Terre Haute.

Consul Sued for Libel.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 11.-C. W. Erdman, recently appointed consul to Stockholm, has been sued for \$10,000 libel by Julius Stege, a wholesale whisky-dealer. Stege had been accused of giving to the reporters certain matters concerning the Garfield Club, of which he and Erdman are members. To clear himself and save himself from expulsion, which was threatened, he obained from a reporter a statement that Stege had not told him the facts published. When Stege presented this Erdman declared it a forgery, and upon this declaration the suit is filed.

Output of the Temescal Tin Mines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct 10.-George P. Langen-

LAID 'NEATH HIS NATIVE SOD

All that Was Mortal of Charles Stewart Parnell Buried in a Turf-Lined Tomb.

Followed to Glasnevin Cemetery by a Great and Orderly Throng of People Anxious to Show Respect for the Dead Patriot.

Services at the Grave Cut Short by the Crush of the Over-Eager Multitude.

Body Viewed by 40,000 Persons While Lying in State in Dublin City Hall-No Disturbance to Mar the Dismal, Rainy Day.

IN A TURF-LINED GRAVE.

Parnell's Body Buried in Glasnevin Cemetery

-Great Outpouring of Mourners. DUBLIN, Oct. 10 .- The remains of Charles Stewart Parnell arrived at Kingstown at 7 o'clock this morning. After leaving London there were no demonstrations along the railway route-the London & Northwestern line-until Chester was reached. Here large deputations from Liverpool, Manchester, Preston, Newcastle-on-Tyne and other places joined the train. Mr. Parnell's colleagues in Parliament, including Messrs. John E. Redmond of Wexford, John O'Connor of Tipperary, Joseph Nolan of Louth, Henry Campbell of Fermanagh, Dr. James G. Fitzgerald of Longford, and James J. O'Kelly of Roscommon, extended

The funeral train reached Holyhead at about 2 o'clock. It was a typical British October morning-dark, dismal, wet, cold and hazy. Notwithstanding the unfavorable surroundings, eager groups of people had collected on the quay to watch the transference of the coffin from the train to the mail-boat (appropriately named the Ireland) in the the inky darkness, which was scarcely relieved by the few flickering lamps in and about the railway station and water front. The large white wooden case in which the coffin had been placed was borne upon the shoulders of seamen to the steamer. The Parnellites followed next behind. All heads were uncovered. Sobs were distinctly audible as the procession filed down the double gangway into the ship. Here the coffin was deposited in an inclosure specially fitted up for its reception, and here the faithful followers of the dead chief kept watch throughout the voyage across St. George's channel, relieving one another at regular stated intervals. Among those who kept guard were the Lord Mayor of Dublin, High Sheriff Meade and Mr. Parnell, the brother of the deceased. The journey across was eventless, the boat making the passage in a gale of wind and through torrents of

At Kingstown a crowd had collected to receive the remains on Irish soil. Conspicuous among those present were the followers of Mr. Parnell: Richard Power, member for Waterford; Mr. Jos. F. Kenney, for Cork: T. Lawrence Carew, for Kildare; Jas. J. Balton, for West Donegal; T. Rochfort Maguire, for North Donegal; John J. Clan-cy, for Dublin county; William J. Corbet, for East Wicklow; Col. John P. Nolan, for North Galway, and Patrick O'Brien, for North Monaghan. These, with the mem-bers of the House of Commons, who followed the body from London, and the Kingstown delegation comprised nearly all the parliamentary adherents of Mr. Parnell. All gathered around the coffin in absolute silence, which was unbroken even by the exchange of friendly greeting until after the transference of the body to the railway carriage. The short distance was soon made-the train arriving at Dublin station at 7:30 o'clock.

ARRIVAL AT DUBLIN. A vast but silent crowd, with uncovered heads, awaited the train as it rolled into the station. Timothy Harrington, the member of Parliament for Dublin Harbor. and Dr. Hackett, who attended Mr. Parnell when his eyes were injured at Kilkenny, as well as other notables, here joined the swelling funeral procession. Conspicuous in front of the dense masses of people were tion, with the hurlers used in their sports | ing crowd, and by the withdrawal of a porall draped with black crape caught up with green ribbon. Representatives of the different branches of the league wore black badges, upon which were printed the dying words of the statesman-"Give my love to

my colleagues and the Irish nation." Upon being removed from the train the case was taken from the coffin, which was then lifted into a hearse, a panel of glass explosing the coffin to view. Wreaths and other floral tributes literally covered the top of the hearse, and were piled around the coffin case. These, after they had been put aside, were eagerly seized upon by the crowd, broken into small pieces and kept as mementoes of the sad occasion.

As the hearse moved from the station a body of police formed in front of the procession, which appeard to fall into an orderly procession in a purely extemporized fashion. The band of the Workingmen's Union followed directly behind the police escort and played the dead march in "Saul." Then came the Gaelic Athletic Association with their hurlers reversed, resembling a military body at reversed arms. As the march progressed the crowds grew denser, yet they kept clear of the line of the procession along the whole route to Castle Hill, where the serried ranks of people occupied every inch of space. The City Hall was reached at half past 8 o'clock. Its front was covered with solemn draperies.

Rain poured down as the coffin was borne into the hall towards the catafalque. It kept raining in pitiless torrents for hour after hour, yet the numbers of the vast throng that were struggling to course their way towards the City Hall were not reduced in the slightest, nor was their eagerness one whit dampened. It was an assem-blage of remarkable serenity. A reverential quiet pervaded the entire mass. which was unbroken by partisan cries or even the remotest symptom or tendency to

At precisely 10 o'clock the gates were opened and instantly the people poured into the hall. The body lay in state in the council chamber, a large circular room now heavily draped in black, relieved by scrolls of white satin and looped festoons, bearing in black letters the last words of the dead chief. The coffin, which rested on a raised dais in the middle of the chamber, was buried in masses of wreaths, floral crosses, lrish barps and other flower designs. Photographs of the lying in state were taken before the public was admitted. These show that the coffin was placed at the base of the O'Connell statue, and on either side in bold relief are the statues of Grattan

MRS. PARNELL'S WREATHS. Conspicuous on the coffin were three wreaths from Mrs. Parneli-a cross, anchor and circle-with the inscriptions: "My own true love, best and truest friend, my husband; from his broken-hearted wife." Inside this inscription was the following: "My dear love, my husband; from his heart-broken wife," and still within this was the following: "My dear love, my husband, my king; from his heart-broken wife." There were also two lovely little

the City Hall. It is estimated that forty thousand persons availed themselves of the last opporturnity to pay their respects to the illustrious dead. Nearly all wore the deepest mourning, the men with black crape. Despite the drenching rain a large proportion of the mourners were women. The ceremony of lying in state was to have been closed at noon, but the crowd was so numerous that the closing of the doors was postponed till after 2 o'clock, and even then hundreds were obliged to go away

At a quarter to 3 the procession started, led by the executive of the leadership committee. Following came the bier, drawn by six coal-black horses, surrounded by the parliamentary colleagues of Mr. Parnell.
As the coffin passed, almost hidden in flowers, every head in the vast assemblage was uncovered. Mr. Parnell's favorite horse followed the bier. Then came a strong body of the Clan-na-Gael, headed by James Stephens and John O'Leary.

Prominent among the individual members of the procession was John O'Connor, leadof the procession was John O'Connor, leading by the arm the blind member, Mc-Donald. Then came the carriages containing Mrs. Dickinson, the sister of Mr. Par-nell, Mr. Parnell's brother and sister, and other nearer friends. The Lord Mayor, in state, preceded by the city marshal and the sword and mace-bearers, was next behind the family carriages. Then followed the representatives of the corporations o the principal Irish towns, various trade so-cieties. Foresters, Home-rulers private car-

riages and citizens on foot. THE MARCH TO THE GRAVE. Just as the procession started the rain happily ceased. The sun broke through the clouds and shone brilliantly. It was most impressive. All the windows along the line of march were packed with people. It had been planned to take a somewhat circuitous route to the cemetery, in order to gratify the anxiety of the thousands of people, but as it was found that it would be scarcely possible to reach the place of burial before 6 o'clock the more indirect route was abandoned. It was a great procession, surpassing in point of numbers anything of the kind ever witnessed in Dublin. Besides, it presented some extraordinary features never seen in any other city in the so large a scale would have been conducted on a regular plan-some organized body appointed, with marshals to guide the ele ments into an orderly sequence, and see to it that such bodies as were authorized to participate on the occasion should be on their march from the haphazard incursions of irregular and outside elements. Here, however, no such systematic plan seemed to regulate the procession; yet the same fine instinct of reverential order pervading everywhere gave the march an aspect of drilled regularity. It was a motley mob of well-clad citizens, side by side with the raggedest, that followed the pro-

cession and extended some miles. Behind the members of the Dublin mu nicipality came those of the provincial corporations, trades societies and other organ zations. Some forty thousand people had passed through the council hall during the four hours the body had lain in state, and most of those joined the procession, forming into line six abreast, wherever a gap in the procession permitted them to go. The bands of music heading the different societies dropped in wherever the chance afforded, sometimes at intervals so near that the different strains and different keys of the different bands made harsh discord, besides imperiling the marching cadence, which those regularly in the procession strove to maintain. Long strips of jaunting cars, private carriages and every sort of vehicle added length to the cortege. The best coup d'œil of the procession was probably that obtained at Kingsbridge, after two of the five miles towards the cemetery had been traversed. The rain had ceased, and the brilliant sunshine showed both sides of the Liffey densely lined with spectators. At every point of vantage, the roofs of houses and the parapet of the bridge over the river were all occupied. The long, regular column of marching men kept step in harmony between the serried ranks of on-lookers. Here one single strain of the "Dead March in Saul" broke the absolute stillness that served to make the spectacle of the vast silent masses impressive.

Throughout the long and tortuous route which the committee on arrangements had selected with the view to permit the largest part of the people of Dublin to view the lemonstration, admirable order was kept till the cortege came near Glasneven. People began gathering in the cemetery early in the morning, facing the wind and drench-During the long waiting throughout the

day crowd on crowd inspected the turflined tomb, guarded by a single group of police, who had a difficult task to keep them moving. The grave, which was some seven feet deep, had been cut out of the artificial mound covering a plot which had ong been used to inter the poorest people. A glance into the grave suggested that it would be necessary, in order to get down to a solid foundation for the monument, to sink concrete pillars right through the subsoil around the mound.

A CRUSH AT THE CEMETERY. By 4 o'clock the police became overmembers of the Gaelic Athletic Associa- | whelmed by the power of the ever-increastion of their force, who went to try to clear a way for the funeral at the entrance gates to the cemetery. When the first part of the procession reached the lower gate, at 5 o'clock, it was found to be impossible to penetrate the dense masses. In the struggle with the on-lookers the police were obliged to abandon the attempt to drive them back. The surging crowd around the gate seeking to see the cortege met the great contending wave of others trying to enter. A scene of great confusion ensued The procession, for a time, was checked and thrown into disarray. It was decided to close the lower gate, and this was effected amid great disorder just as the hearse reached the spot. The hearse was then taken to the upper gates. Here the coffin was removed and placed upon a platform specially constructed for the purpose, in order to enable those in the procession to file around it and have a full view of the

At 6 o'clock the fast-falling dusk found the procession still filing past. There seemed to be likelihood that the stream of marchers would not end till far into the depth of the night; so orders were given to remove the coffin to the side of the grave. A body of the Clan-na-Gael succeeded in clearing a way to the grave and formed a circle, within which were grouped the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the civil dignitaries, Mr. Parnell's colleagues and relatives. The crush around about was terrible. Darkness had set in. The noise of shricking women, the cries of children, and the cries of men struggling amid the crush made inaudible the voices of the clergy reciting the ritual of the Church of England. The first portion had been celebrated at St. Nicholas Church, where the remains rested twenty minutes while on the way from the City Hall. At the grave Rev. Mr. Vincent, of the Rotunda Chapel, and the Rev. George Fry. of Manchester, officiated. They were obliged to cut the service short, as the crowd broke into the circle and overwhelmed the inner group.

Some time after, in the dead darkness, when the crowd had thinned away, the more intimate friends again grouped themselves around the grave, deposited wreaths thereon and took the last view of the coffin. The grave became heaped up with the masses of floral tributes, one of which was Miss O'Shea's, overlooked in the description given above. This bore the suggestive words, "In Loving Memory of Motherland."

To many scores of thousands the return to Dublin must have been a weary way. It was 7 o'clock when the mourners started to return to the city. As they drove past numberless pedestrians silently trudging homeward they met a respectful greeting. The country clubs and associations marched direct to the railroad stations. where excursion trains had been kept in waiting far beyond the time arranged.

The most depressing period of the day to all concerned must have been after the ceremony. The pageant of the funeral, if not a grand spectacle, had an especially solemn interest. Attaching to the gravelyconducted demonstration the intense seri-WAGON WHEAT.

We will to-day pay 95 cents.

United States steamer Despatch is a complete city, arrived here to-day from the Temescal tin gave unique character to the whole manifestation. It was seen to be a libel upon the Irish people to suggest that no assistance could be rendered. Her crew are all safes.

We will to-day pay 95 cents.

United States steamer Despatch is a complete with the words: "From Little Clare and Little to the whole manifestation. It was seen to be a libel upon the Irish people to suggest that no assistance could be rendered. Her crew are all safes.

We will to-day from the city, arrived here to-day from the to-day from the to-day from the words: "From Little Clare and Little the words: "From I o'clock till 2 in the afternoon a that they would selze upon the occasion for rendered. Her crew are all safes.

We will to-day pay 95 cents.

We will to-day from the man factured interests. In some treaties to the words: "From 10 o'clock till 2 in the afternoon a that they would selze upon the occasion for rendered. Her crew are all safes.

We attributed to the man factured interests. In some treaties to the words: "From 10 o'clock till 2 in the afternoon a the words with the words."

We attributed to the man factured interests. In some treaties to the words with the words. The word in the words with the words. The word

partisan rioting. Apart from the accidental disorder at the cemetery the day was without incident. Probably never anywhere was a great popular demonstration attended by so little excitement. Most of the public houses remained closed throughout the day out of respect to the dead. The police, unfailingly obtrusive in Irish public gatherings, were to-day conspicuously absent. To-night Sunday quietness prevails

M'CARTHYITES KEPT AWAY.

in the city.

Viewed the Funeral Procession from Corners of Windows-Mrs, Parnell's Grief. LONDON, Oct. 11 .- Every body is delighted with the fact that the Parnell funeral passed off so peacefully. That there was no disturbance was owing to the wise resolve of the anti-Parnellites not to be present. William O'Brien, John Dillon and Sexton watched the scene from the window of a friend's house on the route of the procession. The curtain was kept closed so that the three members of Parliament only had furtive glances at the great demonstration, while they themselves remained entirely hidden from view. It is said that Mr. Dilion had expressed his intention of witnessing the funeral whatever the result to himself, and that it was with some difficulty that he was induced to run no more risk than to take a peep

In nearly all the churches of Ireland today some allusion was made to the death of Parnell. In some instances the mention was charitable; in other cases it was a reflection of the article of Archbishop Walsh in the Dublin Catholic. Friends of Parnell claim that the Bishop had given secret instructions that his memory should be attacked by the clergy, with the view of injuring the Parnellite cause as much as Parnell left their seats in the churches when they heard anything said of an offensive character. To-day's funeral and advices from all parts of Ireland show that the Parnellite cause has been strengthened by his death, and that he has left a party that will go on under another leader.

Advices from Brighton to-day state that Mrs. Parnell's condition is pitiable, and mediately after Parnell's death she was in better condition than how, for, although she fainted, she recovered sufficiently to have some communication with friends, and, through their medium, with the outside world. She has been growing worse every day, until now she only moans in reply to questions, and is unable to speak. The doctors who are in constant attendance, greatly fear that her condition may grow more critical, and are doing everything possible to restore her, but apparently without effect. The only intelligible sounds that she has uttered in hours have been plaintive cries for her husband.

200,000 at the Cemetery.

LONDON, Oct. 12 .- Estimates vary as to the number of persons who witnessed the demonstration at Dublin yesterday. The Daily News's account this morning says the procession proper, with the multitude in the rear of it added to the crowd at Glasneven Cemetery, numbered 200,

Hourly dispatches were sent to Mrs. Parnell at Brighton, describing the scenes at Dublin the continues to receive telegrams of con dolence from all parts of the world She is still confined to her bed and is attended by Miss O'Shea. It is now in contemplation that she take a trip to Germany upon regaining her

The Mother and Daughter-in-Law.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Oct. 11 .- On being ap prised of the death of her son Mrs. Parnell immediately cabled her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Charles Stewart Parnell, the following: "God loves and protects you." In response she re-ceived a reply signed by Mrs. Parnell and a widowed daughter, Mrs. Emily Thompson, which was: "May the love of the Irish people enable you to bear this terrible blow." Dr. W. H. Shipps, her attending physician states that Mrs. Parnell is still confined to her bed, although bearing her loss bravely.

Flags Half-Masted by Tammany. NEW YORK, Oct. 11 .- Flags floated at half mast from the staffs on the City Hall and other municipal buildings this afternoon, in honor of Charles Stewart Parnell, whose funeral was being held across the water.

A Mexican Railway Scheme Embarrassed SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 11.-Salvador Malo one of the chief promoters of the great Tehuantepec railroad project in the southern part of Mexico, is on his way to New York, from which city he will proceed directly to London, where he will hold a conference with the English capitalists who are associated with him in the enterprise. At the present time the company is in a lecidedly embarrassing condition financially, and it will be some time before the plans for completing the work can be carried out. Mr. Malo left the City of Mexico very suddenly and under somewhat of a cloud on last Monday, it being alleged that he left behind an indebtedness of \$500,000, which he con tracted individually and as the representative of the railroad company. One of the heaviest claims against him is that of Gee Shoon & Wee Puck, the Chinese contractors, which is fo \$300,000. Mr. Malo stated that it was with view of raising the necessary cash capital to liquidate this indebtedness that he is making this

hurried visit to London.

Death of Engineer A. R. Cavener. CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 11 .- A. R. Cavener, a prom-Engineers, died at his bome in this city this morning of pneumonia. He was forty-five years old, and was the first second grand chief of the brotherhood. The Richmond convention selected him to settle the famous Chicago, Burling ton & Quincy strike, after Arthur, Hodge and others had failed, and he performed the task successfully in four days after undertaking it. At that time Mr. Cavener was in the employ of the Southern Pacific road at Oakland. Cal., but he afterward became connected with a railway supply house, with headquarters in Chi-cago. After the settlement of the Burlington strike he was prominently mentioned as Chief Arthur's successor, but he positively declined

Governor Hovey Invited to Galveston. GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 11 .- Last night the Chamber of Commerce sent a letter to Gov. Alvin P. Hovey, of Indiana, inviting him to visit this city. The Chamber of Commerce is in re ceipt of information that Governor Hovey, ac companied by the State officials and prominent citizens of Indiana, will leave Indianapolis about Nov. 1 on a trip to the City of Mexico, where they will be the guests of United States Minister Ryan. The Governor and party will go via E Paso and return by way of Laredo, San Antonio and New Orleans. The invitation requests the Governor and party to spend a day or two is this city on his return trip. Should it be accepted the party will be tendered the freedom of the city and most hospitably entertained.

Family Wiped Out.

LIVERPOOL, O., Oct. 11-Thomas Brown to night upset an ignited paraffine lamp. Both he and his infant son were burned to death. His wife, terror-stricken at the flames, frantically threw her baby through a window, which was smashed to pieces on the pavement below. She then jumped through the window herself, and though not killed outright, is dying at the hos-

Rushing Goods Into Mexico.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 11.-The new Mexican tariff will go into effect on Nov. 1, and the cus om-house officials at Nuevo Laredo and Piedras Negras, the two principal gate cities, are being delaged with business on account of merchants rushing goods into Mexico from the United tates so as to avoid the high duties. The receipts of the Nuevo Laredo custom-house for the month of September amounted to \$190,000. The office expects the receipts to be more than doubled during October.

Sunol to Go Against Her Record. STOCKTON, Cal., Oct. 11 .- The second trial for ecords on the new kite-shaped track will be held Tuesday. Sunoi will go against her own record of 2:1012, and it is expected she will make the full mile in 2:06. Palo Alto will try to break his record, 2:1012, and it is believed he will go in 2:09, if not faster. A large number of other good horses will start. The track is in prime condition, and all records will be very fast.

Calls Them Champions of the World. LOUISVILLE, Oct. 11 .- President Phelps, in etter to-day to the Boston American Association club, declared that team to be champions of the world. As a reason for taking this step he gave the refusal of the League to allow the Boston League club to play. Their argument from a national agreement stand-point, he said, was no argument at all, since one party cannot make

The Despatch a Complete Wreck.

CHEAPENED BY THE TARIFF

Prices of Articles Lowered by Competition Among Protected Manufacturers.

How an Increase of Duties on Imported Goods Affected the Cost of Paper-Makers' Felts -Republican Claims Vindicated.

Reciprocity Treaties and Their Scope Discussed by General J. W. Foster.

President's Powers Limited as to the Articles That Can Enter Free-Two-Per-Cent. Cases Likely to Be Decided Against the States.

WHAT THE TARIFF DOES.

Prices of Protected Manufactures Reduced by Stimulated Competition, Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 .- As a rule the ora-

tors on the stump for the Democratic ticket this year studiously avoid all reference to the tariff, but when they do attack that subject they invariably follow in the old line of attack and insist that the only effect of the McKinley bill has been to increase the prices of protected goods an extent corresponding with the increase in the tariff charges. This line of argument has been refuted time and again, but without effect upon the tariff tinkerers. That the Republican contention to the effect that high duties increase production, and consequently competition, and that the result is the invariable reduction in price, is well founded, has received another striking proof by the action of the manufacturers of paper-makers' felts. There are about twelve mills in the United States where these felts are made. The McKinley bill increased the duty on the products of these mills 75 per cent. Immediately after the passage of the bill the millers began to increase the capacity of their plants, and by the time the law went into effect they were fully prepared to supply the entire demand of the consumers in this country. One of the mills is located about sixteen miles from the city of Buffalo, in the State of New York, and Mr. L. W. Boynton, who is a member of the firm owning the mill, was asked what the effect of the

increased tariff had been upon the busi-"The effect was immediate. Every maker of the felts at once increased his capacity to the fullest extent. The result was that the products of the mills in the United States were sufficient within a month to supply the entire demand for the home trade, and now I do not think that there is a single piece of felt imported for paper-

"I suppose that on account of the increased duty on the foreign articles you immediately increased the price of those felts which you produce?"

"On the contrary," replied Mr. Boynton, "We at once reduced the price." "How did you come to do that, when you ractically had the trade all in your own

"That is a simple question to answer. Competition did it. With the danger of foreign competition removed every mill was stimulated to produce every possible yard that could be made. The production following the passage of the McKinley bill was so greatly increased that the cost of production was correspondingly diminished and the American millers were compelled to compete with oneanother, and competition resulted, as it inevitably does, in the reduction in price. The con-

sumer is, consequently, the gainer as usual." RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

The President's Powers Limited as to Articles-Talk with General Foster. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.-Gen. John W. Foster, who, in the absence of Secretary Blaine, is really at the head of the international commercial interests of the country. so far as the federal government affects them, is being called upon almost daily now by delegations of manufacturers and merchants, who want their interests especially preserved or favored in some way in the negotiation of the new commercial reciprocity treaties. The other day the druggists' association sent here a delegation that wanted certain articles handled by their trade included in the new treaties, Yesterday the American Paper-makers' Association sent a delegation composed of E. H. Haskell, of Buffalo, and William Irvin Martin, of New York city, and they requested that certain articles consumed by them in the manufacture of paper should be included in the treaties, so that their trade might be assisted in the sale of their products and extended markets generally. This thing of asking trade favors is no doubt proper, but it is becoming very general. It indicates, if nothing else, that the industries are awake to the importance of commercial reciprocity, and that they are doing what they can to get the advantages af-

forded by the new treaties. The Journal correspondent to-day asked General Foster what response he was making to these requests, and as his statements are of universal interest, being applicable to all interests and trades, they are given in full. General Foster said:

"I called their attention to the fact that the President was restricted in his powers for negotiating reciprocity arrangements with other countries by the provisions of Section 3 of the tariff act, which section contains the reciprocity provision. This section limits his authority so far as grant-ing favors to the products of other coun-tries of Central and South America imported into the United States as confined to coffee. sugar and hides. Some of these countries produce for exportation only sugar, others only coffee, and still others produce for exportation only hides. Cubs, for instance, produces only sugar, Brazil produces mainly coffee and a very little sugar. The Argentine Republic produces neither sugar nor coffee, and its exports of these articles are confined to hides. Chili produces perther sugar nor coffee, and exports a very little quantity of hides. It is, therefore, apparent that while the United States is fortunately situated for negotiations with some countries, it has a very slight basis for negotiations with other countries of

"Second-The President understands that Congress has indicated its desire that in these negotiations special attention should be given to obtaining a free or favored abmission into the countries with which we have negotiations for American agricult

this hemisphere.

ural products. "Third-The embarrassment encountered with many of the countries is that their revenues are barely adequate to meet the current expenses of the government, and that these revenues are mainly derived from imports. In many cases there is a constant deficit from year to year in the revenues. These countries are, therefore limited in the amount of revenue which they can surrender by way of reciprocity negotiations, and after all the favors possible are obtained for the agricultural products of the United States, very little margin is left for securing favors for the manufactured products of this country.

"Under such circumstances it is not pos sible for the President to secure in the reciprocity arrangements being negotiated a large amount of favors for manufactured articles. In none of the treaties can the